The People's Korea

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Telegrams

*Marshal Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, and President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the DPRK SPA, sent on July 21 a joint telegram of greetings to Wladislaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, Edward Ochab, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

*Premier Kim Il Sung sent on July 20 a telegram of greetings to President Walter Ulbricht and Premier Willi Stoph upon their reassumption of office respectively as President of the State Council of the GDR and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

Photo: Marshal Kim Il Sung reviewing a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army lined up in the ground of the opening ceremony of the combined military competition held from June 8 to 18.

Great Victory of Korean People Over U.S. Aggressors

—On 14th Anniversary of Victory in Patriotic War of Liberation—

EDITORIAL

On July 27 we Korean people greet with national pride the 14th anniversary of the victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation by which the Korean people defended with credit the freedom and independence of the fatherland from the armed invasion by the U.S. aggressors.

As is well known, the Korean War was a largest-scale and most arduous war waged between the strong and vicious imperialist aggressive forces and the people liberated from colonial rule.

In an effort to attain the aim of conquering the northern half of the DPRK and invading the continent, the U.S. aggressors mobilized a large number of military personnel and military materials including those of their 15 satellites and conducted all sorts of bestial atrocities unprecedented in history, such as indiscriminate bombing, massacring and the use of bacteriological and chemical weapons.

Nevertheless, with whatever war means and beastly atrocities, they could not bring to their knees the Korean people who rose up for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

Under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army, rallied rock-firm around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK headed by him, came out as one in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and gave a mortal blow to it, displaying peerless prowess and mass heroism both on the front and in the rear.

Because of the heroic struggle of the Korean people, the U.S. aggressors sustained a shameful defeat and were at last forced to sign the armistice agreement at the very place where they launched the aggressive war. This is the first defeat suffered by U.S. imperialism in its history of aggressive wars.

The victory of the Korean people was achieved thanks to the wise guidance of the KWP and Premier Kim Il Sung and the might of the people united around the Party and the leader, and demonstrated the superiority of the system of people's democracy.

The victory showed that the might of the people who became masters of power under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party and are convinced of the correctness of their cause, are all-conquering and that if the entire people arm themselves and fight against aggressors, they are able to beat back the enemy of any kind.

The myth about the U.S. "almightiness" and "its technical advantage" was shattered into pieces by the heroic struggle of the Korean people.

The U.S. defeat in the Korean War meant the start of decline of imperialism.

Since the Korean War the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the people in colonial and dependant countries has been on the more and more upsurge and the spearhead of the struggle has been concentrated on U.S. imperialism, the bulwark of world imperialism and the ringleader of international gendarme.

U.S. imperialism is now rejected by the people in all the corners of the earth and receiving hard blows from the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggles.

U.S. aggressors are, however, making last-ditch efforts to prolong their doomsday.

It is a law of development that the more imperialism goes to wreck and ruin, the more it resorts to the death-bed struggle in an attempt to extricate itself from a fate confronted with the setting sun in the west.

Instead of drawing a due lesson from the serious defeat sustained in the Korean War, the U.S. aggressors are continuously occupying South Korea, have turned it into an atomic and rocket base by drawing there all kinds of new-type weapons in systematic and flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, and are ceaselessly staging war-provocative machinations against the northern part of the DPRK along the demarcation line in a bid to ignite a new war.

They egged the Pak Jung Hi clique on to conclude the "ROK-Japan Treaty" with the Sato Government, thereby bringing the Japanese militarists into South Korea and seeking to cook up an "Anti-Communist Military Alliance" with them as its backbone.

Furthermore, while escalating stage by stage the aggressive war in Vietnam by reinforcing their own mercenaries and troops of their faithful satellite countries, they are now intent on leading the war into a "total war." On top of this, they made no bones about instigating the Israeli expansionists to conduct open aggression on the Arab peoples and are hell-bent to suppress the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The prevailing situation demands that the peace-loving people of the world direct their spearhead to the anti-U.S. struggle.

While doing everything in their capacity to aid the heroic Vietnamese people, the Korean people are strengthening the struggle for the country's reunification and against U.S. imperialism.

Upholding the programmatic tasks put forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung at the KWP Conference, today the Korean people are carrying out the policy of conducting economic construction and national defence build-up in parallel, thereby effecting a great upsurge in socialist construction and converting the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

The Korean People's Army, the inheritor of the glorious revolutionary tradition set up during the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's, has been made a cadre army and modernized, and the entire people have been placed under arms.

If U.S. imperialism acts recklessly and ignite a new war in Korea, it will be wiped out once and for all from Korean soil.

Today the strength of the Korean people has grown stronger without comparison than that at the time of the Korean War, and the international support for the struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification and against U.S. imperialism is being strengthened as the days go by.

Marking the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea," many international organizations, social bodies of various countries and the peace-loving people of the world express full support for and firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people and strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

On this occasion, we strongly demand once again that the U.S. imperialists don't act recklessly and get out of South Korea at once, taking all the lethal weapons with them.

Marshal Kim Il Sung — Great Strategist

THE KOREAN PEOPLE are going to greet on July 27 the 14th anniversary of their victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation (the Korean War) against the armed invasion by U.S. imperialism. This victory they won was unthinkable apart from the outstanding strategy and tactics as well as from the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Ever since Aug. 15 of 1945, when Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule, Marshal Kim Il Sung has always been standing in the van of struggle to spread the liberation all over Korea and to lead the Korean Revolution to its ultimate victory, and, to these ends, the Marshal has been mobilizing the people in their continued struggle.

Following their landing on South Korea in September of 1945, the U.S. imperialist aggressors placed that territory south of the 38th Parallel under their forcible occupation, which made the situation in Korea extremely complex and difficult for the achievement of these goals of Korean people's struggle.

The U.S. imperialists in South Korea did not hesitate to revea their wicked aim to convert the country into a vast military base for them, or into an advanced post for their long-cherished desire for Asian invasion. And the first step toward this aim was the proclamation, immediately following their occupation of the country, of a military government under which South Korea was to be placed.

Marshal Kim Il Sung made a profound analysis of this newly created situation in Korea which made the Marshal realize that it would be hardly possible to fulfill an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in Korea in a nationwide scope and in a short span of time. On the basis of this analysis, Marshal Kim Il Sung set forth the Party line of making the northern part of Korea a firm democratic base for the Korean Revolution, by fully preparing the country for the purpose, politically, economically, militarily and ideologically.

This Party line that the northern half should be turned into a powerful democratic base for the Korean Revolution, was the line adopted by correctly applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism regarding revolution to the concrete realities of Korea and was the line hammered out on the basis of the experience which had been gained, throughthe period of the armed struggles of Korean partisans against Japanese imperialism, in their work of setting up bases for guerrilla warfare—liberated districts. Further, it was the line which was directly related, spiritually, to the precious revolutionary tradition established during the period, and, in particular, to the great ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung that, since the Korean Revolution was a revolution to be accomplished by the Korean people themselves and was such a task as should never be allowed to be given up half way, under whatever difficult circumstances—the Korean people were required to build up their own strength strong enough for its achievement.

MARSHAL KIM IL SUNG MAKING A PERSONAL INSPECTION OF A BATTLE FRONT

In the northern half of Korea, the problem of sovereignty was solved in a short span of time, and the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was successfully carried out. As a result, the political and ideological unity of the people was strengthened further. On Feb. 8 of 1948, the Korean People's Army was organized as the genuine people's armed forces.

On the other hand, the U.S. occupation forces in South Korea, while eagerly watching a chance to realize their ambitions for Asian aggression, were engaged in strengthening their colonial ruling system in the country. In 1948, they set up the puppet Syngman Rhee regime as a tool for this purpose. Parallel to their endeavours in this direction, they were launching repeated provocative military acts against the nothern half of the DPRK. And at last, on June 25 of 1950, they ordered the puppet South Korean forces to start a surprise armed attack on the northern part of Korea on an all-out scale.

THE KOREAN WAR, truly unprecedented in the history of mankind both in scope and in fierceness, was an indescribably serious trial for the Korean people who took upon themselves the task of defending their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In order to lead the war to victory for the Korean people and to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland, Marshal Kim Il Sung on June 26 delivered a historic radio speech calling on all the Korean people and on all the men and officers of the People's Army to rise up in unison in the sacred Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. aggression.

A Military Committee was promptly organized, with Marshal Kim Il Sung as its head. The Korean People's Army was reorganized so as to cope with the emergency situation of war, with all the people called upon to arm themselves. At the same time, all the sections of the national economy were geared to fully meet the wartime needs.

On the basis of a thoroughgoing analysis of the created situation, Marshal Kim Il Sung presented before the people the strategic program which proposed to liberate the whole of South Korea in a short time, by launching in good time a counterattack to frustrate the enemy's invasion, and by annihilating the puppet Syngman Rhee forces before the U.S. imperialist aggressors had finished to deploy great reinforcements along the stretch of the Korean front.

While forming three lines of battle, namely, the Western Front (which was decided as the main front), Middle Front and the Eastern Front, the Korean People's Army fighters started a full-scale counterattack on the enemy. Thus, it took no more time than "a wink of an eye" to liberate Seoul, and less than a month and a half to free nearly 90 per cent of South Korea. The sweeping counter-offensive by the heroic People's Army compelled the U.S. aggressors to beat miserable retreats to a small area south of Taegu, in which they were locked up to tremble like "a candle in the wind."

The picture of the war was becoming gloomier for the U.S. aggressors (and now their defeat appeared almost decided), they solicited armies of their 15 satellite countries for their help (these reinforcements were thrown in the Korean front in the name of the "United Nations Forces"), and in the middle of September, they launched the so-called Inchon Landing Operation in which were mobilized 40,000 more U.S. soldiers, some 1,000 planes and several hundred vessels of various types.

This landing operation made the Korean People's Army no longer able to keep the routes between the front and the logistics, and the enemy succeeded in infiltrating deeply into the northern half of the DPRK by marching across the line of the central part of the country.

As a result, the war came to assume an aspect of long duration and more arduousness.

IN ORDER TO cope with this changed situation, Marshall Kim Il Sung ordered the People's Army to make a temporary retreat from all their fronts (the so-called Temporary Retreat Plan), instead of going on with the all-out offensive against the enemy. This strategic plan was intended to increase the combat capabilities of the People's Army, by rallying and readjusting all its units, while, at the same time, making use of the strategic retreat as an occasion to disperse the enemy forces who were to be thrown into great confusion and exhaustion by being led in many wrong directions.

On Oct. 11 of 1950, a radio appeal went out for all the men and officers of the People's Army to successfully carry out this plan.

The strategic retreat operation was a success, though its difficulty was truly beyond description.

During the period of the retreat, partisans' struggles were organized and unfolded here and there and indeed everywhere in the enemy-occupied areas, inflicting serious losses to the enemy, and all the preparations were being made for dealing a crushing blow at the enemy when a decisive moment came.

Adopted by Marshal Kim Il Sung, this strategy of temporary retreat—truly distinguished and dauntless—was a product of the precious experience accumulated during long years of armed struggles against Japanese imperialism by Korean communists.

Around the middle of October, the Chinese People's Volunteers speedily made its appearance on the Korean front to join the Korean People's Army to strike back their common enemy. Thus, the southern march was resumed, sweeping the aggressors from all corners of the northern half of the DPRK. Enemies were killed en masse around both Jangjin Lake and the Chungchun River and in many other places.

Early in January of 1951, Seoul was liberated again.

Now, the newly created situation demanded a change in the strategy: A shift from the counterattack on the enemy on all the fronts to an all-round defensive war.

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Always Leading Korean People to Victory

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This strategic change was related to the fact that the enemy, in their desperate endeavours to improve their repeated setbacks, were hurling an ever greater number of troops, together with a vast amount of materials, into the Korean front. Faced with the continued shipment of reinforcements and war materials by the enemy side into Korea, the first thing that the People's Army had to do was to drastically weaken the enemy's increased strength. And this requirement was to be met by correctly combining defensive measures and offensive ones, or by adopting various tactical measures such as ambushes and surprise attacks.

Even according to conservative figures released by the enemy, the total loss that the enemy suffered during one year since the outbreak of the war (included in this period were the first months of 1952 when the so-called mobile defense operations by the Korean People's Army were at their height) reached more than 50,000 million dollars, or, indeed, more than half of all the losses that the U.S. suffered during the whole period of World War II.

THE PROSPECTS of the war and Korea's internal situation were turning more and more in favour of the Korean people. Under these circumstances, Marshal Kim Il Sung presented before the People's Army another strategic plan which instructed them to move to positive defensive operations to hold their positions on all the fronts.

The objective of this plan was to improve the technical equipment, and to further strengthen the combat capabilities, of the People's Army, by consolidating their positions while gaining time, and, by doing so, to make all the preparations for launching a decisive offensive to lead the war to final victory for the Korean people.

Relying on the impregnable underground network of tunnels dug out along the coastlines of both the East and West Seas and adopting tactics most suitable to the geographical peculiarities of Korea, the People's Army conducted intensive battles in mountains and night surprise attacks which helped frustrate the so-called "Spring, Summer and Autumn Offensives" in 1951, and the "Eisenhower's New Offensive" in 1952 —offensives on which the enemy had placed great expectations.

Marshal Kim Il Sung not only mapped out the most correct strategies and tactics whenever they were demanded according to new aspects of the war, but also helped the People's Army units to form Party organizations within them which greatly contributed toward further raising political and ideological levels of soldiers. Even at the risk of his own life, the Marshal often visited positions in the mountains and trenches on the remotest fronts to encourage personally the People's Armymen and to stand at the head of the army as Supreme Commander.

Marshal Kim Il Sung in a friendly talk with soldiers of a People's Army unit

Boundlessly inspired by the presence of Marshal Kim Il Sung before their eyes, all the men and officers of the People's Army displayed matchless bravery and mass heroism in battles, renewing their determination to dedicate everything they had, even the last drop of their blood, to the glory of the Korean Workers' Party headed by their respected and beloved Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung and to the cause of their fatherland and the people, and, in fact, they did what they were determined to do.

The hard-fought battles produced a great number of "War Heroes" from among the men and officers of the People's Army, which developed into the revolutionary regular forces, armed with the revolutionary spirit with rich battle experience, and always faithful to steel-like discipline.

Despite repeated desperate offensives by the enemy, the victory of the Korean People's Army in the war had already been settled, or been only a matter of time, and the ultimate defeat of the U.S. aggressors was steadily approaching.

Supporting the Korean people in their just struggle and denouncing the bestial U.S. imperialist aggressors, voices of the peace-loving people of the world were mounting higher with every passing day.

This world-wide denunciation against the U.S. imperialists, in addition to their repeated military setbacks, plunged the aggressors steadily deeper into crisis.

On July 27 of 1953, the U.S. imperialists finally knelt down to the Korean people at Panmunjom. The Korean people overcame the most serious trial ever known in their history—a trial of whether they could survive or not—and worthily defended the freedom and independence of their fatherland.

Apart from the great leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung and from his outstanding strategy and tactics, who on earth can imagine this victory won by the Korean people.

THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S victory meant the first shameful defeat on the part of the U.S. imperialists in their history of aggression, and the legend of much-vaunted U.S. "mightiness" was smashed into smithereens.

Further, their victory won thanks to the excellent strategy and tactics worked out by Marshal Kim Il Sung demonstrated before the world that a people fighting for the freedom and independence of their country could never be conquered by any forces on earth or by whatever kind of weapons, and that the world peace could be safeguarded only by a resolute struggle against the imperialists, and absolutely not by begging it from them.

Meanwhile, the three-year arduous fighting against the aggressors trained the Korean people so much that their revolutionary strength was strengthened further.

The Korean War, which ended up in brilliant victory for the Korean people, served as an occasion not only to remind the people of the world of the peerless bravery and mass heroism displayed by the Korean people, but also to make firmer the conviction of the Korean people that as long as they are under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, they are sure to achieve the reunification of their fatherland and to fulfill the Korean Revolution.

As a result of their miserable loss of the war, not only was the myth of U.S. "mightiness" shattered to pieces, but also was the true nature of the so-called U.S.-style "democracy" exposed thoroughly to the view of all the world.

Their ignominious defeat became an important factor to further deepen the general crisis of capitalism in a global scope.

Despite this shameful defeat the U.S. imperialists suffered 14 years ago, however, today they are, steadily multiplying reckless military provocations in areas along the 38th Parallel, far from trying to draw any lesson from their loss of the war.

With a view to somewhat improving their repeated military setbacks in their war of aggression in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are now concentrating their efforts on organizing a military alliance at the earliest possible date, by knocking together their Asian puppets, while more and more eagerly trying to unleash another Korean war.

Under these circumstances, the Korean people are required to keep maintaining heightened revolutionary vigilance and to make all the preparations for frustrating all and every scheme of the enemy to ignite a new war.

Today, the northern half of the DPRK has been converted into an impregnable fortress on the basis of the Korean Workers' Party military line which demands that the Korean People's Army be made a cadre army and be modernized, and the entire people be put under arms and the whole land be transformed into a fortress.

If the U.S. imperialists should be so indiscreet as to launch another reckless attack on the northern half of the DPRK, they would surely be retaliated with a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold counter-attack by the Korean people and be swept once and for all off the surface of the Korean territory.

War Results of Korean People's Army

(June 25, 1950 ~ July 27, 1953)

The number of the U.S. imperialists killed or injured or captured.

10,93,839

Of which:

U.S. soldiers 397,543

puppet army soldiers 667,293

others 29,003

Field service materials captured:

planes 11

tanks 374

trucks 9,239

armored cars 146

ships 12

gunnery 6,321 guns

sharpshooting rifles 1,19710

flame throwers 117

communication equipment 5,788

cannon balls 489,269

projectiles 21,245,071

hand-grenades 224,123

mines 14,449

Bombers and fighters

shot down 5,729

damaged 6,484

Field service materials destroyed or damaged

tanks 2,690

trucks 4,111

armored cars 45

cranes 5

gunnery 1,374 guns

Warships and other vessels

attacked and sunk 164

damaged 93

vessels sent to the bottom 163

vessels damaged 132

Korean People Under Wise leadership of

On July 27 the Korean people mark the 14th Victory Day in the Patriotic War of Liberation (the Korean War) in which they safeguarded the freedom and independence of their fatherland from the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists.

On this historic Victory Day, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army, upholding the decision of the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party held in October last, are renewing their firm determination to kick the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the supreme national task, unification of the fatherland.

Historic Victory of Korean People

The Korean War turned out to be the most fierce war in history in which the victory of the Korean people infused confidence in victory in the hearts of the oppressed peoples in the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism.

On June 25 just 17 years ago, the U.S. imperialists launched an aggressive war against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with a vicious view to overthrowing the people's government there and use the whole of Korea as a bridgehead for aggression against the Asian Continent. They hurled into this brigandish war one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force and a greater part of their naval force and even puppet troops of their 15 allied nations, two million in total, together with huge quantities of war materials including the latest destructive weapons, which amounted to 73 million tons, 11 times as much as that used in the Pacific War.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors resorted to all forms of brutality including indiscriminate bombing, genocide, chemical and bacteriological warfare prohibited by international law, but they could not achieve their war objectives.

The Korean people and the Korean People's Army under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung smashed the aggression by the U.S. imperialists and scored a great victory.

The Korean people smashed the U.S. imperialist aggression and scored the great victory in close coordiated operation with the Korean People's Army which was founded and grew under the personal care and guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung and inherited the glorious traditions of the anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters.

Pilots of the Korean People's Army Air Force

The enemy suffered a catastrophic loss of 1,093,000 troops, including 390,000 U.S. imperialist troops, 12,000 aircraft, 250 naval vessels and large quantities of other war materials.

The loss the U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered in the disastrous Korean War was 2.5 times as heavy as their total loss in the Pacific War.

They had no other alternative but to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953 after they had run wild for three years and knelt on their knees before the Korean people.

The U.S. 24th Division nicknamed "Division which does not know any defeat" was badly mauled on the Korean front for the first time and its commander Dean was caputured by the Korean People's Army as a prisoner of war. The "mightiness" of the U.S. imperialist army was shattered asunder.

The historic victory of the Korean people in the Korean War was won due to the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung and at the same time the victory of the fighting capability of the armed Korean people.

The victory of the Korean people demonstrated that no force could conquer the people who rose up with arms in their hands under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party for the freedom and independence of their fatherland and that the armed people who heroically struggled against the imperialists were sure to defeat their enemy with reasonable confidence in victory.

By winning the Patriotic War of Liberation, the Korean people not only defended the freedom and independence of their fatherland but also protected the eastern post of the socialist camp from aggression by imperialism and greatly inspires the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who are rising up in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle for freedom and liberation.

The defeat of U.S. imperialism in the Korean War marked the beginning of its decline.

The Korean people speedily reconstructed the destroyed national economy and developed their fatherland into a socialist industrial-agricultural country in a brief span of time.

Frantic U.S. Provocations

Without learning a lesson from their disastrous defeat in the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists have continued to occupy South Korea for 14 years since the truce in the war and are madly trying to provoke another aggressive war against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, flagrantly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement.

No sooner had the U.S. imperialists perpetrated military provocations in the demilitarized zone against the northern half of the DPRK than they signed the truce agreement. They brought into South Korea a large quantity of new-type weapons including Honest Johns and atomic cannons, in scandalous violation of the truce agreement.

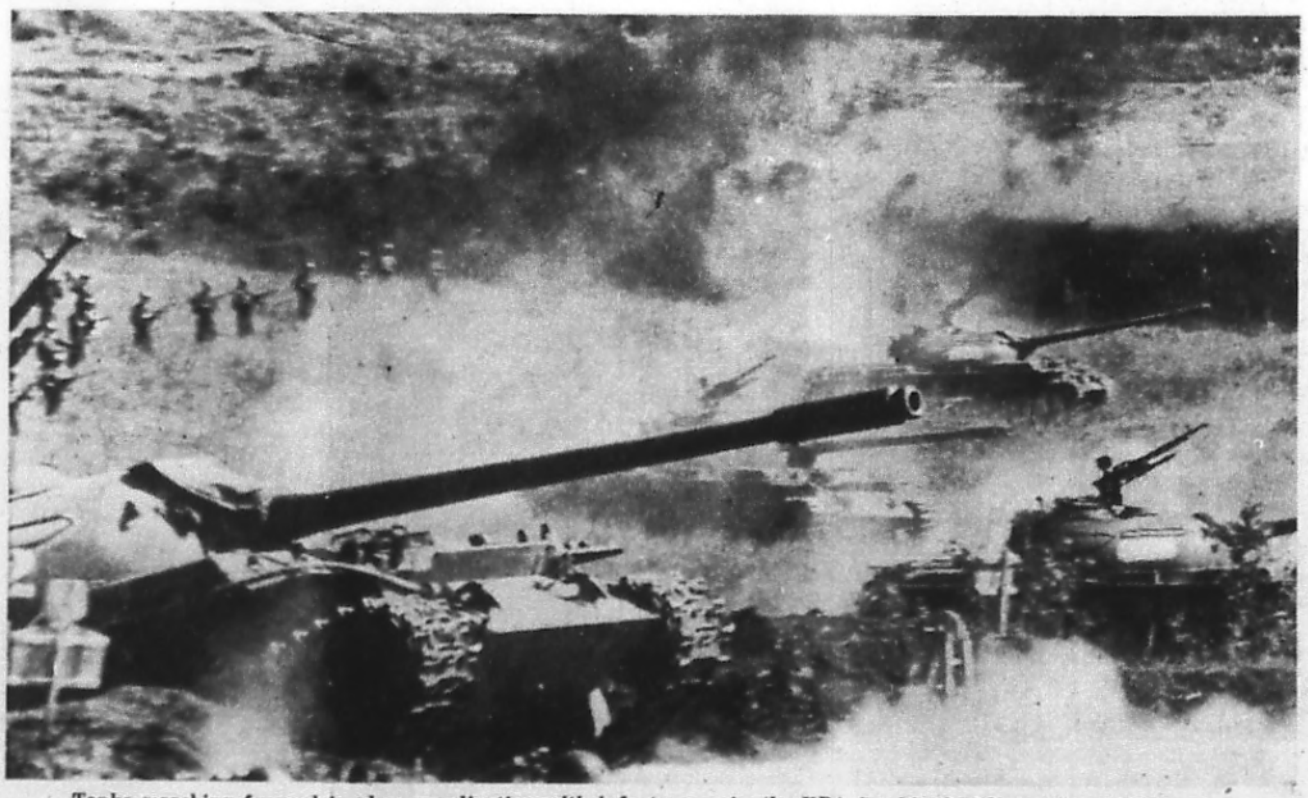
The U.S. imperialists increased the troop strength of the South Korean puppet army to 650,000 to use them as their cannon fodder and already dragged 50,000 of them into the aggressive war in Vietnam. Some 40 per cent of the "aid" funds to Asia by U.S. imperialism goes to South Korea.

To meet the increasing need of the puppet army and facilitate the preparations for another war in Korea, the militarization of the South Korean economy has been further stepped up.

For the purpose of more effectively using South Korea as a military base, the U.S. aggressors are goading the Japanese militarists to launch an aggression against South Korea, cooking up a de facto tripartite military alliance among the U.S., South Korea and Japan. Large-scale joint military exercises are frequently staged, aimed at the northern half of the DPRK. They are making frantic efforts to intensify the aggressive policy against the northern half of the DPRK.

They are almost daily committing scores of military provocations along the demarcation line against the northern half, sharply aggravating the situation there to an extent where it was before the beginning of the Korean War, in their desperate attempt to make up for the appalling setbacks in Vietnam.

Vietnam and Laos, Cuba and Latin American countries are becoming hunting grounds for the aggressive U.S. imperialists.



Tanks marching forward in close coordination with infantrymen in the KPA Combined Military Competition

Impregnable Defence Line of Fatherland

Today, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army, upholding the programmatic teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, are arming themselves politically and ideologically and fully implementing the Party's military line of turning the People's Army into a cadre army, modernizing the People's Army, putting the entire people under arms and transforming the whole land into a fortress.

As is already known, the Korean People's Army, under the direct guidance and care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, has as its core trained and seasoned fighters of the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle and as its members, excellent sons and daughters of workers and peasants.

Closely united with people by blood ties, the People's

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Premier Kim Il Sung Are Invincible

(Continued from page 4)

Army, under the guidance of the Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung, regards it as its lofty duty to defend their socialist fatherland and people and considers it its basic mission to sweep away from South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieve national unification.

The entire people and the People's Army are making every effort to arm themselves politically and ideologically, with the ideas of socialist patriotism and burning enmity against the enemy. On this basis, they are thoroughly carrying out the military line of the Korean Workers' Party.

The military line is based on the principle of self-reliance, which the Korean Workers' Party has consistently maintained in national defence.

A cadre army means for the DPRK one comprising men and officers each capable of performing duties one class higher than his present ones. All men and officers of the People's Army are not only armed politically and ideologically but also possessed of superior military technique and commanding abilities.

A politically, ideologically armed army can become a formidable force in battle when they possess modern military technique and weapons. Modernization of the People's Army is being stepped up in the face of the fact that modern war requires use of modern weapons including nuclear weapons and the total material and spiritual resources of combatant countries and further in view of the fact that the U.S. imperialists now occupying South Korea are armed to the teeth.

Taking into consideration the geographical configurations of Korea, in particular the fact that Korea is a mountainous land with a long coastline, the Korean People's Army is developing modern powerful weapons on their own and arming itself with home-made weapons, and even has special task forces.

The entire people are put under arms and the whole land being transformed into an impregnable fortress, urged by the fact that any modern war will promptly involve the whole lands of the warring countries.

Thus, in the northern half of the DPRK, the Red Workers-Peasants Militia was founded in 1959. Now, the red militiamen are safely defending their socialist fatherland and factories and villages, with arm in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other.

They are making great efforts to train themselves in military technique and in the use of weapons. Their combat capabilities were demonstrated in the May Day Parade in Pyongyang before foreign guests from more than 80 countries.

A powerful self-supporting national economy backed by big heavy industry has long been founded to serve the needs of the nation and is giving a material guarantee for implementation of the Party's military line.

This powerful self-reliant economy is producing and supplying new-type weapons for use in national defence and large quantities of war material are being reserved for use against possible aggressive war by U.S. imperialism which would probaly be a prolonged war, should it be launched.

This strong economy can be quickly switched to a wartime economy at any time without causing any disruption in production.

Smash any enemy At one blow

No. 56 escort ship of the U.S. imperialists intruded into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea about 0:20 p.m., Jan. 19 this year and began bombarding coastal areas of the northern half.

A shore battery of the northern half which was keenly watching the moves of the enemy boat opend fire at it in self-defence, and none of the shells missed it. The enemy ship sunk on the spot due to the punitive acts of the Korean people.

The sinking of the escort boat of the U.S. imperialists demonstrated the firm determination of the Korean people to smash and wipe out any aggressors at any time at any place.

On June 8 a combined military competition of the Korean People's Army was held on the initiative of Marshal Kim Il Sung. It lasted until June 18.

The KPA Combined Military Competition was a big demonstration of the invincible might of the KPA which is able to combat and vanquish the enemy of 100 times its numerical strength, and proved to be a spectacular demonstration of the brilliant results registered in the course of implementing the military tasks assigned by the Party.

The Korean people are fully prepared to counter any form of enemy aggression effectively, be it from the air, sea and ground and smash it at one blow. The enemy will receive the worst punishment.

Should the U.S. imperialists provoke a new war in Korea, failing to draw a proper lesson from history, the Korean People's Army and the armed Korean people would not hesitate to wipe them off Korean soil.

Helicopters landing on the air-borne tactical ground in the KPA Combined Military Competition

Jets pursuing the enemy in support of the infantrymen in the KPA Combined Military Competition

Infantry units of the Red Workers-Peasants Militia parading on the occasion of the May Day, together with their powerful weapons

Artillerymen who display their might enough to crush any enemy in the KPA Combined Military Competition

DPRK Foreign Office's Statement

Condemns U.S. Bombing of DMZ of Vietnam

PYONGYANG, July 21 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued today the following statement in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombing of the demilitarized zone of Vietnam and peaceable areas of North Vietnam.

Recently the U.S. imperialists committed another grave criminal act against the Vietnamese people.

On July 13 the U.S. imperialist aggressors bombed barbarously Trung Sohn Village in the south of the demilitarized zone and Vinh Sohn Village in the north of the demilitarized zone and several other villages near the zone by mobilizing "B-52" bombers, causing heavy damages in human lives, houses, crops and domestic animals.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialist air pirates who frenziedly attacked dyke and water conservancy projects in North Vietnam in the past two years bombed red river dyke in Phu Tho Province, destroying part of the dyke and a large number of houses.

Earlier, the U.S. imperialists destroyed economic establishments by repeatedly bombing Haiphong and Nam Dinh, industrial centers of North Vietnam, damaged foreign merchant vessels and committed the sinister atrocities of wantonly dropping pellet bombs over cities and ports with an aim of massacring inhabitants.

This is an intolerable, vicious criminal act against the Vietnamese people and an open challenge to the world people who oppose the U.S. imperialist aggressive war in Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounced this new atrocity of the U.S. imperialists.

By intensifying the barbarous bombing and shelling of the demilitarized zone and industrial centres and populated areas of North Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are trying to dampen the fighting will of the Vietnamese people and retrieve themselves from the repeated, grave military setbacks and from the morass they are in in South Vietnam.

Taking steps for new "war escalation" against the Vietnam Democratic Republic lately the U.S. imperialists have brought U.S. troops and the puppet troops into the demilitarized zone and are ceaselessly bombing and shelling villages in the demilitarized zone by mobilizing planes, warships and guns deployed south of the 17th Parallel.

Some time ago, U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara flew to South Vietnam to "inspect" the demilitarized zone. This was part of the intrigue to dump more aggressor troops in South Vietnam in order to set up the scorched-earth operation, expand military operation in the demilitarized zone and lead the aggressive war in Vietnam to an ever more hazardous stage.

With no desperate manoeuvres, however, can the U.S. imperialist aggressors subdue the heroic Vietnamese people or save themselves from doom in South Vietnam.

The vicious atrocities of U.S. imperialism are all the more evoking the resentment of the Vietnamese people and are further confirming their determination to deal a hundred-fold, thousand-fold retaliatory blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists are now running amuck in their monoeuvres to unleash a new war in Korea, while escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam.

Recently, the U.S. imperialist aggressors again made several attempts at armed invasions by firing thousands of bullets into the portion of our side in the demilitarized zone, wantonly violating the Korean armistice agreement, but they were frustrated by the resolute self-defence measures taken by the Korean People's Army units.

U.S. imperialism should not run wild.

The Korean people are fully prepared to counter any war provocation manoeuvre of the enemy and are filled with the determination to fight staunchly to the end, together with the Vietnamese people, against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

The Korean people, who regard the aggression against Vietnam as one against themselves and the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own, will continue to render every possible active assistance to the brotherly Vietnamese people in their righteous struggle.

The U.S. imperialists should strictly abide by the stipulations on the demilitarized zone, stop all their military acts in the zone, unconditionally and definitively cease the bombing and other military acts against the Vietnam Democratic Republic, immediately halt war of aggression in Vietnam and respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Vietnam.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to take the road of escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam in defiance of the powerful denunciation of the Vietnamese people and world peace loving people, they will not escape a more severe punishment.

DPRK Red Cross' Appeal to World Public

PYONGYANG, July 19 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appealed to the international and national red cross organizations and international democratic organizations valuing justice and red cross principles to render active support to the just demand and struggle of the Korean people against the schemes of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan, a lofty humanitarian work, and for the unamended extension of the present repatriation agreement.

The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society made this appeal in its letter sent to the above organizations in connection with the recent, evermore unscrupuous machinations of the Japanese authorities to wreck halfway the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

In the past eight years since the conclusion of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan between the Red Cross Organizations of Korea and Japan on Aug. 13, 1959, the letter pointed out, 88,000 Korean citizens in Japan have returned to the embrace of their fatherland amid the active support of the world people and are leading a hope-filled, new life. It expressed wholehearted thanks to the international and national red cross organizations and international democratic organizations for their support to and cooperation in the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan.

It exposed the schemes of the Sato Government of Japan which, following the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, unilaterally "decided" on Aug. 23 last year to scrap the repatriation agreement on Nov. 12 this year and again adopted on Apr. 21 a "decision" reaffirming this and has embarked upon the road of directly sabotaging the repatriation operation and the Japan Red Cross is restricting the free application for repatriation of compatriots desirous of returning home, making the decision a fait accompli.

Such acts of the Japanese authorities ignore the historical status of Korean citizens in Japan and run diametrically counter to the basic spirit of the repatriation agreement, the letter noted, and emphasized: The repatriation operation, as a part of work for atoning for the past crimes of Japanese imperialism against Korea, should be conducted responsibly to the end by the Japanese authorities.

Saying that the objectives of the present repatiation agreement are to realize the repatriation of all Korean citizens in Japan who are desirous of returning home, on the basis of freedom of residence and red cross principles, the letter wrote that today there are still large numbers of Korean citizens in Japan who are desirous of returning home and applicants for repatriation are daily increasing in number.

Recalling that on May 15 the DPRK Red Cross Society proposed to the Japan Red Cross to extend the existing repatriation agreement without amendment, the letter emphasized: This proposal is truly justified and Japanese side should accept it unconditionally.

It condemned the Japanese authorities which unilaterally decided to abrogate the present repatriation agreement on the absurd pretext that the "purport of the repatriation agreement has been achieved," "the number of repatriates has decreased," "there is another way of repatriation" and so on.

The present repatriation agreement is a bilateral one concluded between the Red Cross Organizations of Korea and Japan and it must not be abrogated arbitrarily by either side, the letter stressed, and added: Therefore, any move to wreck the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan cannot but be a perfidious act betraying international faith and a criminal act seriously trampling underfoot international law and international practices.

The letter noted that the Sato Government of Japan is trying to serve more faithfully the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and secure one more lever in its political bargaining for closer tie-up with the South Korean puppets following the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" by scuttling the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan. It went on:

This is a blunt expression of the hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a link in the repressive machinations against the Korean citizens in Japan and an act flouting and challenging peace and democracy.

The DPRK Red Cross Society and the entire Korean people can never tolerate the unlawful act of the Japanese authorities designed to unilaterally abrogate the repatriation agreement and are fighting, strongly demanding the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

It is an inviolable, sacred and legitimate right of overseas citizens of a sovereign state to return to their homeland.

Entrusting their destiny and future to Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, who is directing parental solicitude to them, and to the Government of our Republic, the Korean citizens in Japan are waging a staunch struggle to return to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

No one can dampen the desire of the Korean citizens in Japan to return to the bosom of the Republic where lives Marshal Kim Il Sung, repected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The Japanese authorities must immediately repeal their unlawful decision to unilaterally scrap the repatriation agreement and extend the existing repatriation agreement unamended.

Korean-Polish Women's Volleyball Games

A friendship game between the Korean National Youth Women's Volleyball Team and the visiting Polish National Women's Volleyball Team was held on July 21 at the Pyongyang Gymnasium.

The game ended 3 to 1 in favour of the host team.

On July 23 a friendship game between the Second National Women's Team of Korea and the Visiting Polish National Women's Volleyball Team in the Pyongyang City Gymnasium.

The game ended 3 to 0 in favor of the host team.

Shin Keum Dan Wins 2 Gold Medals in Moscow

DPRK People's Athlete Shin Keum Dan came first in the women's 800 metre run on July 9 at the International Track-and-Field Contests in memory of the Znamensky Brothers.

On the first day of the contests, she placed first in the women's 400 metre run. Thus, she proved herself once again to be unchallenged in the women's 400 and 800 metre events.

The runner-up in the 800 metre, Katalina Prodan of the Soviet Union, was 1.9 seconds behind Shin Keum Dan. Soviet runner Valantzina Rukiyanova and Rumanian runner Ilioco Silai came third and fourth.

The People's Korea

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